



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sciences of the jury. The burden of proof is always upon the person making such a charge, and the charge should not be assumed to be true without evidence, or without a preponderance of evidence, to support it. The evidence adduced may be circumstantial in character; and usually is, in such cases; but it should be sufficient and satisfactory to induce the jury to believe the charges to be true. *Waldron v. Waldron*, 45 Fed. Rep. 315, 317.

Latitude of Cross-Examination.—The ultimate question in cases of this kind is, did defendant alienate from the plaintiff her husband's affections. The state of her mind and the ardor of her love are not material except upon the question of damages. The law indulges a presumption, no doubt, that the husband had affection for his wife, and it rests with the defense to prove that he did not have. *Bailey v. Bailey*, 94 Iowa 598, 63 N. W. 341.

Accordingly, it cannot be shown on cross-examination that the plaintiff had her husband arrested before their marriage for the crime of seduction, over an objection that such a question is beyond the latitude of cross-examination, upon the mere ground that the plaintiff, by offering herself as a witness, by that act affirmed that he had affection for her. *Bailey v. Bailey*, 94 Iowa 598, 63 N. W. 341. This is unquestionably the rule in this state.

A Dogged and Wearied Goat.—Defendant, in ejecting plaintiff's goat from his premises, dogged, wearied, mistreated, and abused it, and besides broke its leg. Plaintiff brought an action in justice's court to recover \$5 damages and costs. A jury in the circuit court, where the case was appealed, allowed him \$1 and costs, which judgment was affirmed by the Missouri Court of Appeals, in *Leach v. Lynch*, 128 Southwestern Reporter, 795. Judge Cox, in deciding the case, said that defendant had a right to remove the goat from his premises, but in doing so he had no right to injure it, and that under the law of Missouri, where there has been no vote of the people ordering goats restrained, they have the right to run at large; and defendant having admitted that his fence was bad, the goat was not a trespasser.*

**Poindexter v. May*, 98 Va. 143, deciding that the owner of cattle may turn them loose, and disclaim all responsibility for their trespassing on a neighbor, not having a "bull high and pig tight" fence as required by our statute, has been facetiously called a "triumph for the poor man." This case is a triumph for poor Mr. Goat, certainly in this state, unless the local authorities have acted in favor of a no fence law.